

ACCUH(2) COLCHESTER

9th April, 1947.

COLCHESTER PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

ANNUAL REPORT - 1946

INSPECTIONS:

Number of inspections made during year	197
Statutory notices served ...	nil
Informal notices served ...	16
Results of service of notices, Nuisances abated ...	16

Details of inspections: (Defects)

Dirty bedding	6 vessels
Defective cooking ranges	4 "
Dirty quarters	2 "
Defective sanitary accommodation	1 "
Inadequate lights & ventilation	1 "
Dirty water tanks	2 "
Defective Floorboards	1 "
Leaky deck seams	1 "
Defective central heating	1 "
Other defects	3 "

TABLE A.1. Amount of shipping entering the Port during the year:-

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>No. insp. by S.I.</u>	<u>Number defective</u>	<u>Defects remedied</u>	<u>Disease on voyage</u>
Foreign: (motor)	71	6,053	14	nil	nil	nil
Coastwise: (motor, sailing)	1076	83,173	183	18	18	1
Total:	1147	89,226	197	18	18	1

(Note: The case of infectious disease occurring during voyage was suspected smallpox on the "Empire Assistance", on voyage from London to the Blackwater for breaking up.)

TABLE B.

a. Passenger Traffic: nil

b. Cargo Traffic: Principal imports were coal, wheat, flour, wood, animal foodstuffs and diatomaceous earth. Principal exports were flour, straw, sand, animal foodstuffs.

Practically all foreign vessels arrived from the port of Fur in Denmark.

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WATER SUPPLY

1. Source of supply for port and shipping: From public mains at Brightlingsea and Colchester.
2. Standpipe with hose inside wooden box casing at Brightlingsea, with closable door for access to hosepipe. Taps on quay at Colchester.
3. Waterboats: None.

PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS, 1933.

1. Declarations of Health are collected by H.M.Customs and Excise Officers, and passed to Port Sanitary Officer.
2. Vessels are boarded on arrival by means of rowing dinghy from Brightlingsea, or by accompanying H. M. Customs Officers or the Trinity House Pilot.
3. Messages from incoming vessels are received from H.M.Customs.
4. Mooring Stations controlled by the Brightlingsea Harbour Board.
5. Not known.
6. " "
7. Arrangements have been made for Dr. A.MacQuarrie of Brightlingsea, to board ships if necessary for the purpose of examining any suspected cases of infectious disease, and his surgery at High Street, Brightlingsea, is available as a waiting room. For cleansing and disinfection, vessels are usually sent to the Port of London, although occasional fumigations are carried out in the port, and one case of fumigation by absorbed Hydrogen Cyanide, was carried out in the port during the year.
8. Rats are forwarded to the Ministry of Food Laboratory at Chelmsford, for examination.
11. Public mortuaries are available at Brightlingsea and Colchester;

TABLE C.

No cases of infectious disease landed from vessels.

TABLE D.

No cases of infectious disease occurring on vessels during voyage but disposed of prior to arrival.

5. Measures against Rodents.

1. Ships and shore installations inspected regularly to detect any rat infestation.
2. No measures taken to prevent passage of rats between vessels and shore.
3. Disinfestation carried out by means of Zinc Phosphide poison compound. Severe cases sent to Port of London for deratisation by means of absorbed Hydrogen Cyanide.

TABLES E & F.

Numbers not known.

Contd.

TABLE G.

No vessels arrived from plague infected ports.

TABLE H.

The Port Sanitary Authority is not authorised to issue Deratisation Certificates or Exemption Certificates.

6. Hygiene of Crews' Quarters.

TABLE J.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected during the year.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin & other conditions prejudicial to health.
British ...	183	3	5	9
Other Nations.	14	-	-	-

7. Food Inspection.

1. No action was found necessary.
2. SHELL FISH: All oysters from the Port of Brightlingsea are passed through the Oyster Cleansing Station at Brightlingsea, which is controlled by the Brightlingsea & Tendring Shellfish Committee under the Ministries of Agriculture & Fisheries, and Health.

Oysters from the Colchester Oyster Fishery at Pyefleet Channel are not treated.

Cockles and winkles collected on the shores of the River Colne are marketed as collected, and are not treated in any way.

Fumigation of Vessels.

One vessel - Motor Tanker "Justine C. Allen", lying at Wivenhoe shipyard, was found to be infested with cockroaches, and fumigation by means of "Zyklon", a proprietary brand of absorbed Hydrogen Cyanide, was carried out by Messrs. Associated Fumigators Ltd., London.

A certificate of fumigation was subsequently issued.


PORT MEDICAL OFFICER.

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